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The *NEW* BOYSENBERRY



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How would you like to pick these big berries? Vines loaded with berries 1 inch through and 1½ inches long. Only 30 to 35 berries to the basket. Plant BOYSENBERRY in your home garden and have all the berries you can eat and make some easy money on the side selling more than 75% of the crop.

See Page 14 for Startling
Information on Boysenberry

Location Map
on next page

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE

BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA



The picture on the left is our Roadside Stand in 1920. A good product on a good highway is a sure winner.

How to get to Knott's Berry Place



We are located in Orange County, on the main boulevard (Grand Avenue), two miles south from Buena Park, or, from Anaheim, five miles west on Lincoln Highway, and one-half mile north on Buena Park Boulevard.

To reach us from Los Angeles, Pasadena, or the San Fernando Valley, take any of the paved roads southeast from Los Angeles coming through Santa Fe Springs, Norwalk, and Buena Park. We are just south of Buena Park on the main highway. From the Pomona Valley and points east, take the Brea Canyon road through Fullerton, Buena Park, and south to our place. From Riverside take the Santa Ana Canyon road through Olive and Anaheim, continuing west towards Long Beach five miles from Anaheim and then one-half mile north on boulevard to Buena Park.

PLEASE OBSERVE WHEN PLACING YOUR ORDER

Use the enclosed order blank when possible.

REMIT postoffice money order, registered letter, express order or check.

WRITE your name and address plainly; do not fail to advise us when you wish the plants shipped.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE GUARANTEE PLANTS TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION

Although we have no control over plants after they leave our hands, still we want you to be pleased with your plants and to succeed with them, so we guarantee them to reach you in good condition.

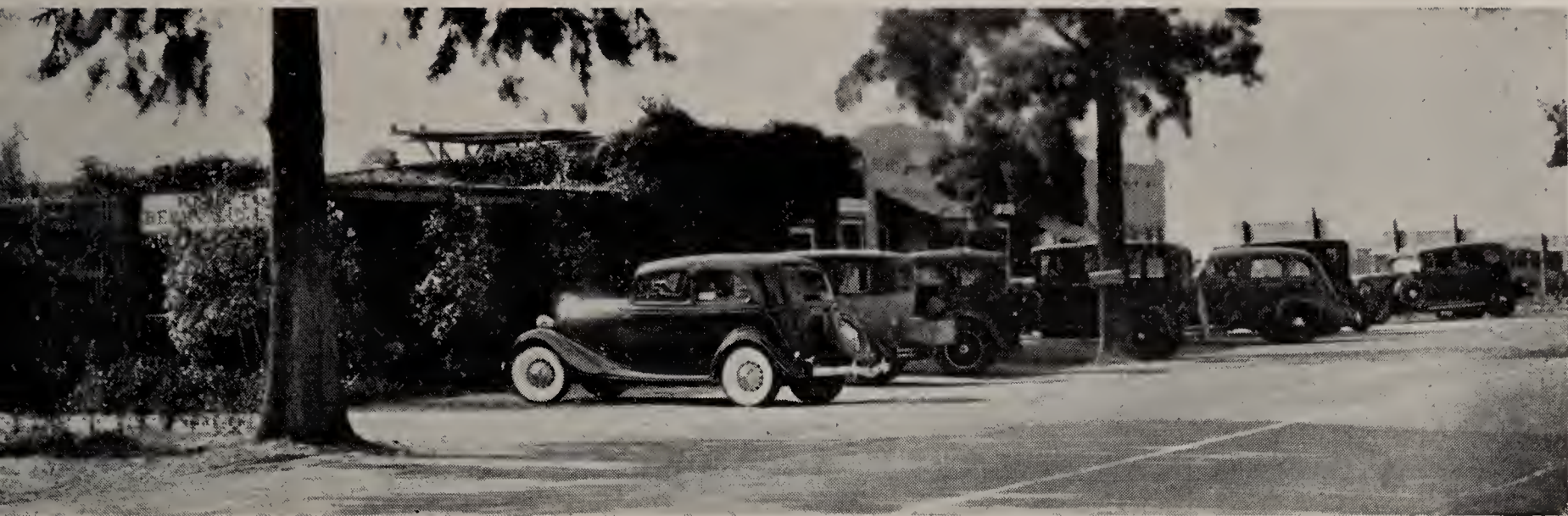
All Plants are inspected by local horticultural inspectors before leaving our place, and guaranteed to pass inspection on arrival.

All Orders which you wish us to hold for future delivery should be accompanied by at least one-fourth cash.

GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE.



—and this picture is the same ground 15 years later (1935). See markets and varieties and their relationship on page 21.

Visit Our Field and Nursery

We will be very glad to meet you and show you our different varieties and our methods of handling them. Our knowledge of the business should make it worth your while. As we have been many years in the commercial berry business our experience should be of great help to you in selecting varieties best adapted to your exact soil and climatic conditions. Oftentimes, in starting a berry planting, success or failure depends on starting with the right varieties.

During the many years that we have been engaged in berry growing we have been constantly selecting varieties and strains of varieties that are very prolific. The varieties offered in this catalog have proved profitable for us, and for other growers who have gotten plants from us, and no doubt will prove money-makers for you.

Our plants this season are absolutely the best that we know how to grow. They are from thrifty, clean, young fields and have been thoroughly inspected, and can be shipped anywhere.

We grade carefully and pack our plants carefully in damp moss (with no extra charge for packing), and we guarantee them to arrive in good condition anywhere in the United States.

Prices and Values

PLEASE REMEMBER—That in growing the plants offered in this catalog, the price at which we can sell them is not our first consideration. We grow the finest plants possible, handle them carefully, and pack them so well that we can safely guarantee them to reach you in good condition in any part of the United States. And do it all so efficiently that our prices can still be very reasonable.

ALSO PLEASE REMEMBER—That the first price you pay for our plants is your last cost. Unless otherwise arranged we prepay all mail or express charges; so when you order you know exactly what they are going to cost and that there will not be another bill to pay when the plants reach you.

ALSO PLEASE TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION—If you live close enough to come to our nursery for your plants, on most varieties we can allow you a liberal discount equal to the cost of shipping.

START WITH GOOD PLANTS. We have built up a reputation in the berry business and in order to maintain that reputation we cannot ship you anything but the very best.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE
BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA

The Youngberry



A Basket of Youngberries

The Youngberry—The fruit is very large and very juicy, with a rich blended flavor that is pleasing to nearly everyone. The color so very dark red that it is nearly black and the seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous growers; trailing in habit, and should be trellised. The fruit is borne on long fruit stems that thrust it away from the vines ready to be picked, and the canes are not very thorny, which makes picking very easy. If you are not growing Youngberries you should, for you are missing something. It thrives well over nearly all of the United States.

The acreage in Youngberries has been increasing steadily all over the United States and the acreage in California has been increasing by leaps and bounds. The Government Market News Service reported 56 carloads sold on the Los Angeles market during 1932, 127 carloads sold in 1933, and in 1934 there were 205 carloads of Youngberries sold in Los Angeles.

While figures like these are a little unusual for a catalog, our reason for giving them is so that growers in other sections of the U. S., where Youngberries are not yet heavily produced, may realize what a demand there is in store for them when they produce enough berries for the public to get acquainted with them.

If you are in the commercial berry business, or if you are planning on making a planting of berries for the market, you should plant some Youngberries, because there is an insistent and growing demand for the fruit, and because you can grow them and pick them cheaper than most other varieties, and because they produce large crops regularly. These are important facts for the commercial grower to consider, because it is very discouraging to grow a crop and then find there is no market for it.

If you are growing berries only for home use, you should, by all means, have some Youngberries in your garden. You will be delighted with their large size and wonderful flavor, and you will be pleased with the ease with which they can be grown and picked. Ten plants (enough for a sixty-foot row) will cost only \$1.00 delivered to you. Order now and have a fine berry garden next year. Plants are ready to ship any time after January 1st.

Plant 6 feet apart in rows spaced 6 feet part. About 1000 plants per acre.

Write for special prices in larger quantities or prices f. o. b. here.

Prices prepaid—1, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$4.50; 1000, \$32.00.



PICKING YOUNGBERRIES IN ONE OF OUR FIELDS

We strongly recommend this berry for districts where it is not already heavily produced. It is big, can be grown and picked cheaply, and the public sure likes Youngberries.

DEWBERRIES

Gardena—This is the earliest dewberry, ripening three or four weeks after the advance blackberry and about ten days before ordinary blackberries are ripe. In Southern California picking starts from May 15th to May 25th, and lasts about a month. This berry is known in California as Gardena; in Texas, and several southern states, it is called Austin, Mayes, and in some sections Mayes Austin. The fruit is of fair quality, the vine healthy, and is easy to grow.

Before Youngberries were introduced there were several hundred acres of dewberries grown in California, but of late years, the dewberry was unable to compete with Youngberries on our markets, so that there are only a few grown here now.

The Gardena is still worth while for the grower who has a warm location and who can get his fruit a little earlier than others supplying the same market.

Also recommended as a small sideline for commercial growers.

Lucretia—This variety is a very firm, handsome berry of good quality, which we recommend planting to prolong the early blackberry season, for it is about ten days later than the Gardena. Its heaviest bearing season comes at a time when the Advance is going out, and as it is a good shipper, it can be used to supply markets which have been taking the Advance. It is just as prolific as the Gardena, and better flavored, and larger and firmer than either the Gardena dewberry or the ordinary blackberry. All of these qualities make the Lucretia a profitable berry and one that should be planted by all berry growers.

Prices—All varieties of Dewberries—
Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$4.50; 1000 for \$35.00.

Plant blackberries; they are easy to grow; they produce well and sell well. They will make you money.

The Loganberry



The fruit is large, long, an attractive red color, and although it is a little sour it is highly prized by a very great many people for jams and jellies and for mixing with raspberries and other berries in jams and preserves. The vines are trailing and have to be grown on trellis. The berries are large and easily picked. Plant six feet apart in rows six feet across. About 1000 plants per acre.

Prices prepaid—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 1000 for \$40.00.

SEE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS, PAGES 23 TO 27

Blackberries

Varieties You Can Pick From April 'Til November

The Advance Blackberry—The Advance has always been very much earlier than any other blackberry grown in California. It starts ripening about three weeks earlier than Gardena dewberries. In the more sheltered sections of San Diego and Ventura counties, growers often start selling Advance blackberries in March, and they ripen in other sections of California during April, or by May first, nearly a month ahead of other blackberries.

They should not be planted in the colder districts, especially where there is danger of late frosts, because they blossom so very early. In size they are about average with most common blackberries, but they are very much firmer than ordinary blackberries which makes them much better for shipping. We ship them as far east as Albuquerque without refrigeration.

There are two strains of the Advance variety which have to be properly mixed for best pollination. If your order contains Advance, these two strains will be tied separately so that you can plant alternately in your rows.

The Advance blackberry is an evergreen. We recommend it being planted only in the warmer sections of California, Arizona, south Texas, the Gulf States and Florida.

Prices prepaid for Advance.

Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$45.00.

Macatawa Blackberry. (Sometimes called Macatawa Everbearing.) It is a blackberry that is really sweet. We consider this variety an improved, selected strain of the old Crandall blackberry. It is bush type requiring no support after the first season. The fruit is uniformly medium size, very sweet, and firm, with few seeds and practically no core. It bears an exceedingly heavy crop through June and July and usually another light crop of very large berries in the fall. It is from this characteristic that it derives the name Everbearing.

This variety will produce satisfactory crops under a wider range of soils and under more adverse conditions than any other blackberry we have ever seen. In all the years that we have been growing them we have never had a crop failure nor even a short crop. Year after year we pick heavy crops of high quality fruit which our customers often refer to as genuine blackberries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the home gardener because it never fails to bear abundant crops, which last over quite a long season; and because the fruit is fine for eating fresh as well as for canning. Ten plants will plant a row forty feet long that will yield **crates** of berries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the commercial grower because of its hardness, its immense yields, and because the public likes the berry and buys it freely.

Plant 5 feet apart in rows 8 feet across, requiring 1000 plants per acre.

Prices, Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.



One Branch of Macatawa Blackberries
One-quarter Actual Size

Brainard Blackberry—This berry was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It is a cross between the Himalaya and an eastern blackberry. It grows like a Himalaya, but at a number of places where it has been tried it has proved even more prolific. One grower who got plants from us in 1933 reports that he picked twelve baskets from a single plant at one picking last summer. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, circular No. 220, recommends the Brainard for trial in all of the warmer sections of the Pacific coast and the southern part of the U. S. from Maryland to Texas. This berry is so well thought of by the Dept. of Agriculture that we feel it should be tried at once over as much territory as is possible with the small number of plants that are now available. To get wider distribution without delay we are offering the few plants that we have in small lots only. Plant at least ten feet apart in rows eight feet across. Four plants will set out a forty-foot row.

Prices prepaid—each 20c; 10 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3.00; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$9.00.

Texas Wonder—This berry is well named for it really is a wonder; it is big, too, like the state from which it came. It originated, a chance seedling, on the berry farm of Mr. N. L. Clark at Comanche, Texas. It was brought to this state by Mr. S. S. Tannehill, who was previously a neighbor of Mr. Clark in Texas. Mr. Tannehill had the plants sent here to him because he found no variety of blackberry growing here that he considered the equal of the Texas Wonder, and we believe he was right.

Like many other blackberries this variety grows quite trailing the first summer, but after the first season it can be grown in bushes. The fruit-buds on the canes are much closer together than other blackberries and every fruit-bud develops a fine cluster of LARGE berries. The bushes are literally black with them, and we really mean BLACK! The fruit starts ripening about May 20th in this section, and is very firm. **It keeps well;** stands handling well; ships well, and sells well. These points make it a very desirable blackberry to grow for market. Storekeepers like it and will pay more for it because of its large and showy display on the counter.

We are increasing our own planting and we recommend it to you.

Plant four feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across, about 1,500 plants per acre.

Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$6.00, 1000 for \$50.00.



A cluster of Texas Wonder blackberries. This is one of the largest, finest and most productive blackberries we have ever seen.

Blackberries for Six Months

A hundred-foot row of blackberries that will furnish berries from April to October for only \$2.25 prepaid to you. It includes our finest varieties and will furnish berries every day during the season.

Variety	Fruiting Time	Feet of Row
5 Advance	April & May	25
5 Texas Wonder	May & June	20
5 Macatawa	June & July	25
3 Himalaya	Aug. to Oct.	30

We can furnish a fifty foot row that will bear during the same season consisting of 3 Advance, 3 Macatawa and 2 Himalaya for \$1.10 prepaid.

Commercial Growers. We suggest that you plant these varieties in larger quantities to spread your season.

Mammoth Blackberries—Quite a popular berry for home use. especially 'n the hotter, drier sections. Similar to Corey Thornless in every respect except that it is thorny and in some localities more prolific. The fruit is very large and the seed is very small. Not prolific enough in many districts to warrant commercial planting.

Cory Thornless — Same as Mammoth except thornless and in some districts not as prolific. Often shy bearer close to the coast. Plant 8 feet apart in rows 6 feet across.

Prices prepaid for Mammoth and Cory Thornless Blackberries—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.

Himalaya Blackberry—A very rank and vigorous grower of the trailing type which has to be trellised. It has the longest fruiting season of any of the blackberries; the season lasting from about July 15th to October. Berries are round, medium size, and grow in very large clusters. The canes do not die back every year like other blackberries, but continue to grow like a grapevine. Only the fruit spurs die back each year. This berry is very susceptible to the red berry trouble and will have to be thoroughly sprayed for good results. This past season we picked twenty thousand baskets per acre from one of our plantings of Himalaya Blackberries. We advise the commercial grower to give this variety careful consideration for it will greatly prolong your season and give you an income in the late summer when your other varieties are not producing. Plant ten feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across. About six hundred plants per acre. We realize that in certain districts the Himalaya is not very popular with some growers. Investigation of some cases has proved to us that it is not the variety at fault, but rather the way it is handled.

For satisfactory crops the Himalaya must be properly pruned. This pruning

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should start the first spring after the plants are set out. Only four canes should be allowed to grow from the start, and branches should be kept off of these. By the middle of the summer they will be



Himalaya Blackberry

ten or twelve feet long and should be trellised up (trellis described on Page 26), one cane going each way on each wire. After trellising, lateral branches

are allowed to grow, but not between the crown of the plant and the first wire. The first winter, these lateral branches are all cut back to three or four buds from the main canes. Each spring very heavy new canes start from the crowns. Save one or two of these and train them on the wire with the weakest old cane. After they have reached a length of ten or fifteen feet, cut the ends off to make them send out lateral branches, which are pruned back to short stubs the following winter, as are the branches from the old canes.

Since each cane on the Himalaya bears only a few years, this plan of allowing two new canes to grow each season always keeps a good supply of vigorous fruit wood on the trellis and assures bumper crops each year.

We have gone into this in detail because the Himalaya blackberry is pruned entirely different from other varieties of berries.

If the Himalaya blackberry is not severely and properly pruned it will grow into a jungle and will bear very little fruit.

Prices, Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.



A FENCE COVERED WITH YOUNGBERRIES

An old unsightly fence, if planted to berries, will be a thing of beauty in a few months. And just think of the fine fresh berries, pies, and jams you will enjoy next year at crop time. Youngberries and Boysenberries are particularly good as a fence covering. Order plants for that fence now before you forget it. We will ship them at the proper planting time.

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Black Raspberries

A Short Harvest and a Long Price



MUNGER BLACK RASPBERRY

For many years it has been thought by most growers in Southern California that the black raspberries would not grow here. It is true that our climate is not naturally suited to their growth and that they do not grow and bear as profusely as Youngberries and blackberries do, but it is also true that the berries will sell for just about double the price of most other berries, so that the grower does not have to get nearly so large a crop to make just as much money.

We would not advise anyone going into the berry business to make their whole planting black raspberries, but we do believe that the berry grower who plants none is not taking advantage of all of his opportunities.

The blackcaps do best on good strong land, and need plenty of water and a reasonable amount of manure or other fertilizer. Heavy land is usually better than our lightest soils unless the light soils have been

built up to a high state of fertility. They should not be planted on soils that contain much alkali.

If your soil and water conditions are such that you can supply these simple requirements it will pay you to grow some blackcaps. If you sell your berries wholesale there is always an insistent demand for the fruit and if you retail your berries customers will come a long ways for your black raspberries and will buy other varieties while there. Add a few Munger blackcaps to your order and have the finest. If you have more than you can use you will like the price they bring.

Munger — Although this variety is still comparatively new in this section we have fruited it four years and it is the finest blackcap that we have ever tried here. The bushes are larger and the fruit is larger and finer than any other variety we have ever tried. Our new plantings will be Munger, for it seems to be better adapted to our climatic conditions than other kinds.

In 1933 Mr. James Cole of Cypress, Calif., got Munger blackcap plants from us and in summer (1934) he sold from nineteen rows 250 feet long a little over \$500.00 worth of berries. These were all sold wholesale and his average price was \$1.20 per tray of twelve baskets. If you have some good strong land and plenty of water try this berry; we are anxious to see you make money with it. If you are planting for home use you might just as well have the very best, for they cost so little. This is a good one and you will like it.

Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.50, 100 for \$5.00, 1000 for \$40.00.

Write for quantity prices or prices f.o.b. here.

Raspberries are usually not very successful in the very southern states.

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Red Raspberries

From Spring Until Fall

California Surprise—This is the earliest, the finest flavored, and one of the most productive raspberries for southern California. The crop starts ripening about May first and lasts until June 15th. The fruit is medium sized, very juicy and rich flavored. As the early bird catches the worm, so also, the early raspberry brings the high price. Many thousands of dollars worth of California Surprise are marketed on our local markets each spring before other varieties are ripe.

Before the Surprise are all gone the Cuthberts are starting to ripen. The commercial raspberry acreage in southern California is pretty evenly divided between these two varieties, which together make up about 90% of the commercial acreage. If you are located in southern California and are going to grow red raspberries for the markets we recommend that you divide your main planting between these two varieties and that you try a smaller amount of the newer varieties. We especially suggest you plant a few Lloyd George.

Plant all of the varieties of red raspberries two feet apart in the row and space the rows six feet apart. 3000 plants per acre.

Because this is a very early variety, we do not advise it for planting in the north or east. For the growers in the southern states, who are still searching for a red raspberry, adapted to their conditions, we believe this is the most likely variety to try.

Prices—Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.



Cuthbert Raspberries

Cuthbert. (The fruit of this variety is called Cassberry on the L. A. market.) For the main, mid-season crop, this variety is grown by the commercial growers in Southern California in preference to all other varieties. With proper care it bears an abundant crop. The fruit is

sweet, very large, firm, and of fine flavor, and the fruit is borne in very large clusters. It is strictly a one crop variety which bears heavily through its season (June and July) and stops. It is a strong, upright grower. We set out a patch of Cuthberts last February and by September they were seven feet high. The fruit keeps fine, stands handling and hauling wonderfully, looks good and sells well. Altogether it is our best mid-season raspberry, both for the commercial grower and for home use. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across; 3000 plants per acre.

Prices—Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.

Latham—A new variety that is becoming very popular in the east. It is larger than any of the other raspberries we have been growing in the west. It is replacing other varieties of raspberries in many sections of the east, and may do so here, we have not had it long enough to say yet. At any rate it is a very large, fine flavored berry, and a promising variety that warrants your trial.

Mr. H. Kecker, of Wasco, reports having good success with his Latham raspberry plants from us. This is good news, for most varieties of raspberries have not been altogether satisfactory in the San Joaquin Valley. Commercial growers who have already tried this berry are already ordering more plants. It brought highest prices on the Los Angeles market during the 1935 season.

In southern California it has not produced as heavy crops as the other varieties described in this catalog. But the growers feel amply repaid for its lack of production by its size and the prices received.

Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for 3.50, 1000 for \$25.00. Write for quantity price.

Lloyd George—The largest red raspberry grown. This variety was recently introduced into the U. S. from England, by the New York Fruit Testing Association. It is a heavy yielder. The fruit is of the highest quality and is borne in immense clusters.

If planted in February it produces some fruit the first summer and fall. The cavity left when the berry is picked is smaller than in other varieties which makes the fruit heavier. The flesh is very juicy and the seed is small. It is a wonderful berry for home use and for local markets but of too fine quality to be a good shipper. In order to get maximum size of both the fruit and the clusters the ground should be kept rich and well watered.

The Lloyd George bears a good spring crop and then in September and October it bears quite a good second crop on the new canes. As this catalog goes to press (October) we are picking \$5.00 to \$6.00 worth of Lloyd George every day from a little patch of about half an acre. We believe this berry is showing up better close to the coast than inland in California. For making raspberry jam it is the best variety we have ever seen. There are fewer seeds in proportion to the pulp.

Jam made from Lloyd George does not fade as jams from other raspberry varieties. After being kept all winter it is still bright red.

This is another one you will like.

Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.00. 50 for \$3.50, 100 for \$5.00, 1000 for \$32.00.



A cluster of Lloyd George raspberries. This variety produces the largest raspberries we have ever seen, averaging nearly as large as Loganberries. We have counted many clusters with 80 to 100 berries to the cluster

GROWING RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are among our finest fruits and with proper care produce abundantly, but they will not stand neglect as blackberries and dewberries do. They are shallow rooted and require much more water than other berries and it is not enough to run a little furrow down by the side of the row, but the whole ground between the rows should be flooded with water. Then after they

are growing well they should be kept fertilized. Nothing is better for this than plenty of manure of any kind, scattered in the whole space between the rows and soaked in by a heavy irrigation. In shipping raspberry plants it is customary to leave the canes a foot or more long. When the plants are set out it is very much the best practice to cut these canes off to within a very few inches of the ground. This will make them send up much stronger canes. As the first new canes reach a height of about twelve inches pinch them back a few inches. This will make them branch out. It is a good practice to go through the patch several times in the early part of the first growing season and pinch out the tips to make the bushes branch out well.

Then in February, after the plants are entirely dormant, prune all of the canes and their branches back at least one-third of their length. Use plenty of water all season, and manure freely. When they send up suckers between the rows, hoe them out while small along with the weeds and do not allow but very few suckers to grow in the rows either. Follow these instructions and **you should get a big crop of very fine raspberries** the following year after setting your plants.

After the raspberries have been growing several months they will begin to need some support. A satisfactory trellis can be easily provided by setting light redwood posts down the rows spaced about thirty feet apart. Posts or stakes six feet long will be high enough, about one and one-half feet in the ground and 4½ feet out. Before setting the posts you should nail little cross arms to them at the height that seems to provide the best support for your bushes. The cross arms should be about twelve inches long and should have a little saw notch sawed on top and about one inch in from their ends to hold the wires. This will space the wires ten inches apart and will save any stapleing. Later, if the raspberries grow fine and seem to need more support, a second set of wires can be provided near the top of the posts. No. 16 galvanized wire, which runs about 70 feet to the pound, will be heavy enough for raspberries. Other berries should be trellised with heavier wire. If the berry canes spread these wires out too wide between posts the wires can be properly spaced by tying them together with short pieces of wire. Be sure to keep the suckers that come up in the rows hoed out. If many are allowed to grow they will ruin your crop.

Anaheim, California.
Sept. 25, 1935.

Mr. Walter Knott.
Knott's Berry Place,
Buena Park, Calif.

Dear Sir and Friend:

I suppose you will recall selling me 150 of your California Surprise raspberries in spring 1934.

They really proved true to their name as they surprised me with their abundant supply of fruit, the high quality and fine, rich flavor. I have never tasted anything quite like it. And being so enthusiastic about this variety, I believed it would please you to learn of my successful crop, that is why I am writing you.

We sold 66 trays, at a profit of \$50.35. Besides this, the family had all they could eat of this berry during the entire season, which lasted from May 1 to June 15. We have them planted in rows 5½' apart and 2' apart, in rows covering 1/20 of an acre.

I believe anyone who is interested in planting raspberries will like this variety.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Albert Pletz,
Route 1, Box 166 B.

Strawberries

High Acre Yield and High Acre Returns



Part of a forty acre planting of Klondyke Strawberries near Buena Park, Calif.

In reading what we have to say about strawberry plants, please take into consideration that we refer mostly to California growers. While the methods described are well adapted to, and are being used in other irrigated districts of the United States and Mexico, yet they may not be adaptable to some other districts.

For instance: the varieties which are our favorites here are also popular throughout the middle and southern part of the United States, including Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and several other states; are not the best varieties for Oregon and Washington.

In choosing strawberry varieties it is wise to investigate first to find out which varieties are doing best and are selling best in your district. Then stick to these for your main planting. If you like to try new or different varieties—which is the smart thing to do—send to us, or to other nurseries, for varieties that appeal to you and try them out in a small way in your section before making a large planting. Choose strawberries known to be adapted to local conditions, rather than by what you read in this, or other catalogs of distant nurserymen.

Owing to our mild climate and long fruiting season, strawberry plants, if reproduced year after year, in California, rapidly lose their vitality.

There are two kinds of strawberry plants. The first is plants grown for plants alone from a new planting, the blossoms and berries having all been kept off. It costs money to grow this kind of plants, but the results you get will warrant the cost. The other kind of plants is surplus plants taken from a fruiting field and many growers will give you these for nothing if you dig them and they will prove very expensive plants at that price. Whether you buy plants from us or not be sure and only set plants that were grown for plants alone. Our plants were shipped from the east last spring and planted in our nursery. The blossoms were picked off in the spring and early summer which practice forces strong runners, instead of fruit.

They are planted on good ground and have had ample irrigation.

These thrifty plants, just one generation from the east, will please you.

In addition to these plants growing here, we have a fine lot of plants growing for us on contract in Oklahoma. On

several varieties listed we can furnish plants either from here or from our Oklahoma grower.

There are several methods of setting out strawberry plants, each the best under certain conditions. The method most often used by the larger commercial growers in California is to set the plants three feet apart each way, in February or March, and keep the blossoms picked off, allowing the plants to make runners the first summer to fill up the rows. This method requires only 5000 plants per acre, but you get no fruit the first summer.

In smaller plantings, especially if the grower wishes berries the first season, the plants are set one foot apart in either single or double rows and the runners are kept picked off. If this method is used the plants may be set out any time from October until April. The earlier planting producing the larger crops the first year. This method requires from seventeen to thirty thousand plants per acre, the exact number depending on how far apart the rows are spaced.

In most cases if the land is very sandy and not very retentive of moisture, or if there is considerable grade to the rows, the plants should be set out on the flat, or level with the ground without any ridges. If the land is very flat so that the water does not run freely in very small rows, or if it is heavy or very retentive of moisture, then the plants should be set on small ridges. If ridges are used they are usually made wide enough on top to accommodate two rows about a foot apart, one near each edge of the ridge.

Do not manure strawberry land before setting the plants. You can fertilize after the plants are growing well, in the irrigation furrow between the rows if you wish.

Do not plant strawberries on alkali land. They are very susceptible to alkali and will do no good on land that is alkaline, although it may grow some other crops successfully. And only plant strawberries where there is an abundant supply of water which may be had often.

Prices—All prices quoted for strawberry plants are prepaid. Write for prices f.o.b. here and for quantity prices.

SEE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS, PAGES 23 TO 27



Mr. Stokes, of Westminster, California, gathered 600, thirty-basket, crates per acre from this field of Klondyke strawberries growing between walnut trees, season of 1932. If they only averaged five cents per basket it would mean \$900.00 per acre gross income.

Klondyke — The Klondyke has long been a favorite with the commercial growers in southern California, because of its earliness, fine color, keeping qualities and heavy production. The fruit is highly flavored and good quality, but not sweet.

In California under irrigation, Klondyke and other spring bearing varieties produce two crops per season, the first crop during March and April, then some time in May there is a period of about two weeks when there are very few berries. During this time growers are getting the last few berries of the first crop and the earliest scattering berries of the second crop so that picking does not stop altogether, but after about two weeks of short picking in May, this berry comes back with another big crop which lasts through June and until about the middle of July.

It is a vigorous grower and good plant maker. The fruit is highly flavored and the color very bright red. It is one of the very best varieties for preserving and for jam.

For the large commercial grower, in southern California, who expects to sell berries through the wholesale produce market we recommend Klondyke. It is well known to the buyers and its handsome appearance is a big point in its favor.

Prices—For 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 300, \$3.50; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$7.00.

Write for quantity prices.

Carolina. This variety has been grown in California only a comparatively few years, but is becoming quite popular, especially on our lighter, sandier soils, and in Southern California probably ranks next after Klondyke as a commercial berry. It is a heavy bearer and a good shipper. The fruit is not quite as bright and attractive looking as Klondyke, but the quality is just as good. This berry is known in the east as Missionary and on the Los Angeles market as Mission Berries. It is the same berry under different names. It thrives in a matted row if given plenty of water and fertilizer.

Prices same as Klondyke.

HOME GARDEN SPECIAL 100 Fine Strawberry Plants Four Varieties

Prepaid to you for only \$2.00, consists of the following plants:

25 Mastodon Everbearing	\$.75
25 Klondyke	.50
25 Blakemore	.75
25 New Oregon	.75

Total.....\$2.75

In your order just say HOME GARDEN special and you will get this fine assortment and save 75c.

This will plant four rows 25 feet long. Should you wish to double this garden and have 50 of each variety you may do so for the special price of \$3.50.

This assortment will produce continuously from April to Nov.

Blakemore. This wonderful new variety was originated and developed by the Department of Agriculture.

The National Preservers Association has made a test of this variety and pronounces it the finest strawberry ever developed for canning and preserving. Firmer and sweeter than the Klondyke and red clear through, it holds its color and shape, when cooked, better than other varieties.

In California its second crop lasts later in the summer than Klondyke, being more like Missionary in this respect. It is a great producer of fine quality berries. In southern California the commercial grower should not make his main planting of this variety, because the local markets are used to Klondyke and will pay a premium for the brighter color. This preference for the bright colored berry is not shown on many of the eastern markets. In fact, some eastern markets pay a premium for the Blakemore color.

The Blakemore is a good variety for the home garden. In many districts of the south it is a good commercial variety.

Try the Blakemore; you will like it!

Prices—25, 75c; 50, \$1.25; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$8.00.



Banner Strawberries

New Oregon—Banner—Oregon Plum—

The same berry under different names. From the standpoint of quality this is the finest berry grown in California today. We especially recommend them to commercial growers in Central and Northern California and to home gardeners with rather heavy soil in Southern California. In the cooler sections this berry is almost everbearing. It is a fine variety for growers who sell their fruit at the roadside because the customer never forgets the fine quality and flavor and always comes back for more. It is one of the very best home garden varieties in the south and a popular commercial variety in the north. It is not well adapted to our very lightest soils, especially in the south. It is particularly well adapted to those districts in California which have cold spells in winter, for it needs a completely dormant period in the winter for best results. This makes it a particularly good variety for low cold spots and for growers in our mountain valleys where there is snow every winter.

Prices—Twenty-five, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$6.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

A few words about everbearing strawberries. They do not fruit through the entire year. They are called everbearing because they bear during the summer and fall after other varieties are gone. They are good to prolong the strawberry season and are good for the grower who cannot wait until next year for his berries, but who wants to get the largest possible crop the same year the plants are set out. Everbearers produce more the first season than other varieties, but in our mild climate the fruiting season is so very long that they wear out quickly. Their long fruiting season makes them require more fertilizer than other varieties and since they bear most of the crop during our hot weather they require more water.

It is best to plant a new bed of Everbearing strawberries each year. Plantings of any of the spring bearing kinds last much longer.

The Home Gardener should not depend on everbearing strawberries alone, because they do not bear in the spring when strawberries are most appreciated. Few, if any of the everbearers, have the fine flavor of some of the spring bearing kinds.

For preserving, the early kinds are best.

Mastodon Everbearing—We have tried out many of the everbearing varieties that have been put on the market during the past few years. Under our conditions, the Mastodon has produced the best crops. Mastodon, or other everbearers, if set out in February or March, should have the blossoms picked off until June 1. The crop will then start about July first, which is before the spring bearing varieties are gone, and will continue to bear until stopped by winter weather. The fruit is large, sweet and fairly well colored.

This variety starts right in to produce fruit the first season, consequently makes very few runners and few plants. This characteristic makes the plants expensive, but it saves the grower much time in pulling runners which is especially desirable in home garden planting.

In order to make this berry, or any of the other everbearing varieties, come along and produce a good crop the first season you must push them right from the start with plenty of water and fertilizer. As soon as your everbearing plants have started to grow well, make a furrow as close as you can get on each side of the row without disturbing the plants, and in these furrows drill or scatter a good fertilizer, such as fish meal, tankage, blood, or a good mixed fertilizer, at the rate of about five pounds in each furrow to the hundred feet of row. Mix the fertilizer with the dirt so that it will not float and fill the furrows up with water and then when they are dry enough draw in the dirt. Repeat this in six or eight weeks and then let them start bearing in June and you should get berries the rest of the summer, but you must keep them well irrigated, for they must have lots of water if they are to bear continuously through the hot weather. It is much easier to grow the spring bearing varieties than it is everbearing kinds in California and our spring bearing kinds bear about four months in California (from early spring to the middle of the summer. Under certain conditions, this is the best variety of Everbearing we can offer you.

Prices—25, 75c; 50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.50; 300, \$6.00; 500, \$8.00; 1,000, \$14.00.

Lucky Strike—This everbearer has done quite well in our trial grounds. The fruit is about the same size as Mastodon, but there is a very noticeable difference in the flavor. Also, there is a difference in the leaves.

In some locations, the Lucky Strike is reported to be producing heavier than other everbearing sorts. It makes more runners than most everbearers do. It is well to try out several varieties to know which you like best and which is going to do best under your weather and soil conditions. There is a very marked difference in the reaction of everbearing strawberries on different soils and in different locations.

Prices: 25, 75c; 50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$6.00; 500, \$8.00; 1000, \$14.00.

Champion "K"—(Not to be confused with Champion Everbearing.) This is a very large berry that originated as a sport in a field of Klondyke. The fruit looks like Klondyke, but is larger and sweeter and not quite as firm. This berry starts ripening a little later in the spring than Klondyke and never knows when to quit bearing. Where the water supply and fertility of the soil is kept up we have watched them start bearing in the spring and bear straight through until October first, and not only did they bear over this long season, but the berries were large marketable fruit during the whole time.

This is a semi-everbearing variety and these are the main differences between the Champion "K" and the regular everbearers. The regular everbearer produces its main crop the same year it is planted and very often they bear themselves so nearly to death the first summer that they are not worth saving over for another year. The Champion "K" bears only a light crop the first fall, and produces its main crops the second and third seasons, as other spring bearing varieties do. Nearly all of the regular everbearers make very few new plants, so must be set out in your rows just about as thick as you want them, while the Champion "K" can be set out wide apart and allowed to make runners to fill out the rows the first summer, if you wish. The Champion "K" is a much finer and better looking berry than most of the everbearers. The supply of plants will be very limited this year.

Prices Prepaid—25 for 75c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00, 300 for \$5.00, 500 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$14.00.

Gem Everbearing—This is a bright colored, medium sized, everbearing berry, with a little more snappy flavor than most everbearers. Well worth trying.

Prices prepaid—25, 75c; 50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$6.00; 500, \$8.00; 1000, \$14.00.

Rockhill—There has been a great deal said about this everbearing strawberry, the past year or two. It is absolutely true that the Rockhill is the finest flavored of all the everbearing kinds we have ever tasted.

In California it makes practically no runners at all. In Oregon, where it was originally grown, it makes a few runners some seasons, and other seasons it does not. Since it makes no runners to renew itself, there are no new plants to replace the losses, if disease or pests kill the original plant.

It is propagated by digging up the crowns and dividing them, at the end of the first growing season. This practice makes very poor looking plants and it makes them expensive. Some places in California where it has been grown, it has done very well and is highly praised by its growers. On the other hand, many other growers have made a complete failure with it.

Do not plant on land that has been in tomatoes or other crops subject to blight, for it will hold over in the ground and this variety seems susceptible to it.

Prices, prepaid: 25, \$1.50; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$5.00.

NOTE: If you order Rockhill do not expect fine, rooted plants, like those you get when ordering other varieties. These plants are mostly subdivisions, with very little root. The peculiar part is that they grow just as fast as any other fine variety.

Dorsett—See inside back cover for picture and prices of this great new variety. It is our first choice for the home garden and we believe will prove the best money-maker, too.

It has flavor, color, keeping qualities, and productiveness. With these qualities you can not make a mistake in planting Dorsett. Your customers will come back and ask for them again and again. We know because ours did last summer.



Our thrifty plants produce crops like this.

The *NEW* BOYSENBERRY—The Finest Berry of Them all

THE BEST EVER

Boysenberry—For ten years, ever since we brought the first Youngberry plants to California, we have been bringing in new varieties from all over the United States, and some from foreign countries, and trying them out here, always with the hope of finding an outstanding new variety for ourselves and our customers. The Youngberry was such a berry, and those who started eight or nine years ago with them have made money; of course, the biggest returns came during the first few years, while the demand was greater than the supply of fruit. Unless a new variety was superior to the kinds we were already growing we have discarded it without ever offering it for sale and very, very few have passed this test. We have dug up and thrown away thousands of expensive bushes after caring for them until they came into bearing. Some we have kept two or three years before discarding them. Always with the hope of finding a berry that would be superior to the Youngberry, just as the Youngberry has been superior to the varieties it has superseded.

In 1932 we secured the few plants there were in existence of a new berry that Mr. Rudolph Boysen, Superintendent of Parks of Anaheim, California, had propagated by crossing Loganberries, raspberries, and blackberries. They grew wonderfully and when they fruited in 1933 we realized that we had the berry that we had been looking for all of these years. Since then we have increased our planting just as fast as we possibly could, for we saw a great future for this berry and we wanted to give it to our customers just as soon as possible, for we knew that a new and profitable variety would be a great help to hard-pressed growers during this depression period. We have twenty acres now and we are preparing land to set out more about February first. We have named this, finest of all berries, **BOYSENBERRY**, in honor of Mr. Boysen. We will have a limited number of plants to sell this season. Nearly half of all we can produce this year were ordered, before our catalog went to press, by commercial berry growers, nurserymen, and home owners, who saw the fruit at our place this past summer.

We have been right here in the commercial berry business for 14 years, and are perhaps the largest individual producer of berries in Southern California, so we are very familiar with all phases of berry growing and marketing. We believe, and, in fact, we are very sure, that the Boysenberry will be the best money maker of all of the berries during the next few years. We believe it so strongly that we are making our new planting this season nearly all Boysen.

The Boysenberry makes a vine very similar to the Youngberry, except that the cane growth is a little more vigorous and the leaves are darker green and



How would you like to pick these big berries? Vines just loaded with berries one inch through and one and one-half inches long. Only 30 to 35 berries to the basket right down the row, and customers waiting for them. You will enjoy it; and your pickers will beg to be allowed to pick Boysenberries.

the fruit spurs, that grow in the spring from each leaf joint on the main canes, average about two inches longer. These long fruit spurs project the berries well away from the vines and make picking very easy. There are one or two more berries per spur than with Youngberries and the berries are much larger and ripen more slowly. It should be grown on a trellis four or five feet high. The fruit starts ripening about ten days after Youngberries, which would be about June first in this locality on average seasons, and they last several weeks after Youngberries are gone, which means that we finish picking here in August. It is absolutely the largest bush or vine berry that we have ever seen, and will average right through the season at least one-half larger than Youngberries. In color the fruit is identical with Youngberries, but it is more highly flavored and is less seedy. It is very superior to Youngberries for canning and it keeps better and stands shipping better than Youngberries do.

The Boysenberry is exceedingly prolific.

For a number of years all berries, except strawberries, have been marketed in California in half pound baskets. Three of these baskets are equal to the quart basket used in some parts of the east. Boysenberries are so large, and it took so few to fill the small size basket, so the past season we had a special basket made for our Boysenberries. This

basket held one pound instead of a half pound, which the small varieties of berries are marketed in.

MORE CROP

Last summer, our best field of Youngberries produced 14,000 half-pound baskets per acre (7,000 lbs.). Our best field of Macatawa blackberries produced 15,000 half-pound baskets per acre (7,500 lbs.). Our best field of Boysenberries made 11,500 one-pound baskets per acre (11,500 lbs., nearly six tons). And **SUCH BERRIES**. They were beautiful, and just as good as they looked, and they sold readily at nearly double the price received for blackberries and Youngberries.

MORE MONEY

The last berries were in greater demand and brought higher prices than the first. You will find returns in dollars listed in the enclosed folder on Boysenberries.

Back in prosperous times, and when Youngberries were new in California (1927), we sold \$1,520.00 from an acre of Youngberries, which record we have never since equalled, until our Boysenberries broke the record in 1934. Our returns per acre were \$1,760.00 in 1934, and again in 1935, the returns from our best acre were \$1,737.50. (All of the above sales are retail direct from our roadside market at the farm. Wholesale returns were lower.)

LESS COST

The surest way to know the comparative size of different varieties of berries, is to take an average basket, as they come in from the field, count the berries required to make a pound. This was done many times at our place last summer, by county agent, agricultural writers, interested berry growers and ourselves. The average results were Boysenberries, 55 to 65 per pound; Youngberries, 90 to 100 per pound, and the different varieties of blackberries averaged from 120 to 160 per pound. Think what this means in cost of harvesting; in yield, and in salability!

If you are in berry business for PROFIT be SURE to plant this berry, for of course you know that finer and larger fruit will bring you buyers and will command prices that will make money for you.

If you are growing berries for your own use, a row of Boysenberries will be the pride of your garden, and there isn't any use in our telling you how many berries they will make, nor how big they will be, for you won't believe it, any way, until you see them growing.

Like nearly everyone, berry growers have had a pretty hard time the past two or three years; this we know from our own experience, and we are certainly pleased now to be able to offer you this new berry that will make you money.

BOYSENBERRY.
(Average Size)



HOW CAN IT HELP IT when it is finer, and so much bigger, than other berries, and is new and not over produced? Order early, for these plants will be sold out long before the season is over. Plants will be ready any time after January first.

We have 20 acres in Boysenberries now, and have just bought 15 additional acres, which we will plant in the spring.

The Boysenberry is absolutely new! It was offered to the public for the first time last spring (1935). All of the available plants were taken early and it was necessary for us to return 600 orders unfilled. This season we have a much larger supply of plants, but many of the people, whose orders could not be filled last spring, have already reordered for this season. Nearly half of this season's supply of plant is already spoken for. The leading nurseries of California and Oregon have placed their orders for Boysenberry plants early. Although planting is done later in the east many eastern orders have already been received.

We hope you will place your order before the plants are all gone, because the best profits will be made while this variety is new and you do not have much competition.



15 ACRES OF BOYSENBERRIES—THE BEST MONEymAKER ON OUR PLACE

Planted in February, 1935, photographed eight months later in October. Not a sick plant nor a weak plant in the field. This is where your plants are coming from.

Growers, Take Warning!

This berry is going to upset the berry business just like Youngberries did, and those who start with it early are going to be the ones who will make the money.

With ample irrigation Boysenberries can be spaced as close as 6 feet apart, in rows 6 feet across. In non-irrigated districts, we believe 8 feet by 8 feet spacing will be better. In some sections of light rainfall, even farther spacing will prove advisable.

10 plants will set a 60 to 80 foot row. 600 to 1000 plants per acre.

Prices—each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00; \$15.00 for 100; \$125.00 for 1000. (50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1000 rate.

Suggestions for Growing Boysen Berries.

The best time to set out the plants is January, February and March in California, and as early in the spring as the land can be worked in the colder sec-

tions. Most seasons February is the ideal time in California. Set the plants six feet apart in the rows; if the ground is very rich they can be set seven or eight feet apart and still make all of the vine you can use on the trellis. Space the rows six feet apart. This is a very exceptional berry, for even though it produces an enormous crop still the berries are very large, and by very large we mean BIG; bigger, we are sure, than anything you have grown or seen before. But in order to get both very large berries and a big crop there must be something put in the ground to produce them, so keep them well watered and well fertilized and be surprised and happy with the results.

After your plants have started to grow well, if manure is available, it will be a great help if you will scatter 10 or 15 pounds of chicken manure or 20 or 25 pounds of barnyard manure per plant down the irrigation furrows and work it into the ground. If manure is not easily



Grow Boysenberries like these. We are proud of them and you will be, too. We will furnish heavily rooted plants full of vitality. You furnish the little care required and **YOU WILL HAVE THEM.**



PICKING BOYSENBERRIES

One of our greatest problems last summer was keeping our pickers satisfied. They all wanted to pick Boysenberries and we couldn't blame them.

available about one pound per plant of fishmeal, bloodmeal, tankage, or mixed fertilizer scattered in the irrigation furrows after the plants have started to grow, will make them grow big, strong vines the first year. You should strive to get a heavy vine the first summer in order to support a maximum crop the next season.

Then in the winter while the plants are dormant they should be fertilized again, this time is for the fruit. An application as suggested above is enough on good rich land; if the soil is run down or not rich another application about the time the canes start budding out in the spring will pay. They should be kept well watered all season and the whole space between the rows should be kept quite moist. They should be kept especially well irrigated during the picking season, once a week is about right on most soils.

We prefer to let the vines grow on the ground the first summer and we put them up on the trellis just as the leaf buds start opening in the spring. The trellis can be put up any time during the winter at your convenience. As the canes grow this first season they should be pushed back in line with the rows so that you can irrigate and work between the rows. If it is inconvenient to let the vines grow on the ground, the trellis can be built early in the spring and the vines can be wound on it as they get long enough. The vines should not be trellised in bunches, but should be spread out over as much surface as possible on the trellis.

In the spring of the second growing season, and shortly before the berries start getting ripe, there will be heavy new canes come from the crown of the plants. To make picking easy these should be cut out just before the berries start getting ripe. When the crop is all picked, the old canes that have borne fruit should be cut off the trellis and back to the ground and burned. By that time the new canes, which are your fruit wood for the next season, will be several feet long, and these new canes are allowed to grow on the ground until the following spring and are then put up on the trellis at the end of the dormant season as before.

Each season shortly after the canes are trellised up, and just as the leaf buds start opening (usually early March), the vines should be sprayed with lime-sulphur solution mixed at the rate of one part lime-sulphur to ten parts of water. More complete directions for spraying on pages 26 and 27.

Be liberal with your Boysen berries and they will do a lot for you.

Orlando, Florida.

Knott's Berry Place,
Buena Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:

Undoubtedly you will recall having had some correspondence with us concerning your new Boysenberry, and you may remember that I bought 75 plants from you February 10, and another lot March 10, after I saw that the first lot were doing so well. Every plant lived and is growing fine. At this time, with much of the growing season still ahead, these plants have from 10 to 40 canes each, and some of the canes are 15 feet long. I have never seen berries grow like these do.

If these will produce fruit in Florida, like the Boysenberries I saw at your place last summer, they will be a money making addition to our fruit line. From the way they are growing I can see no reason why they should not produce just as well here as they do in California.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) M. E. Clark.



Boysenberries growing at Stilwell, Okla. Planted in March and photographed in September, after an exceedingly dry summer. Mr. Story, the owner, is highly pleased with the growth they have made in spite of the dry weather.

Rhubarb

One Vegetable Crop That Is Making Money

(See color picture on back cover.)



THE ONE BEST RHUBARB

We planted this three acre field of Cherry rhubarb in February, 1932. Just eight months later we received \$500.00 for the first cutting. It has always been a heavy producer and profitable. Last spring, on March 10th, we sold our second cutting for the 1935 season from this field, to a Chicago broker, at 70c per 20-lb. box, f.o.b. the field. It made 1200 boxes and brought \$840.00. Later in the spring we got another heavy crop, although prices were lower at that time, we considered the returns very satisfactory.

Cherry Giant Rhubarb—Twelve years ago we got our start of Cherry Rhubarb after losing money several years straight with other varieties. It was new then and we paid \$80.00 per hundred for our plants (you can buy a thousand for very little more), but it has proved a good investment, for we have made money with our Cherry Rhubarb. We have increased our planting regularly until of late years we have had some plants to sell. If you are going to plant rhubarb, by all means plant Cherry. In California this fine rhubarb grows throughout the entire year and except for a short time in the warmest part of the summer the stems are a beautiful cherry red their entire length. It is a little less acid and better flavored than other sorts and even if it were not better, its beautiful red color would sell it. The stems are large, but so tender that they do not require peeling when cooked. It is a very heavy yielder; four plants, if well cared for, is ample to supply an ordinary family with all the rhubarb they can use. We often pick fifteen pounds of the most beautiful red rhubarb from a single plant at one time and in a few weeks it is ready to pick again. Plants set out in the spring are ready to start picking by September. Commercial growers are finding that the market is demanding this red rhubarb more and more each year. It is getting so that the common sorts will hardly sell at any price. It cannot be grown from seed, but has to be propagated by subdividing the plants, which makes it more costly than some of the common varieties. It is sure worth the difference, though, because after once getting a start you can always increase your planting by subdividing, thus always having an increasing number of this superior rhubarb. When a man devotes high-priced

land and expensive labor to growing a crop it certainly pays to only grow the very best and something that the market wants. For the market gardener or the man with an acre or two of land who is trying to produce something to sell all the year around we certainly recommend Cherry Giant. One hundred plants will set four rows 100 feet long and will produce an astonishing amount of the finest red stems, and will produce them straight through the winter in the warmer sections. For best results rhubarb requires plenty of moisture and either very rich land or liberal fertilization. Plant four feet apart in rows six or seven feet across.

Cherry Rhubarb prices, prepaid—each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.25; 25 for \$4.00; 50 for \$7.00; 100 for \$11.00; 500 for \$50.00; 1000 for \$90.00.

Rhubarb plants are heavy so we can make a very liberal discount for plants f. o. b. here. Write for quantity prices.

Hints on Growing Cherry Rhubarb

Cherry rhybarb should be set out four feet apart in rows spaced six or seven feet across, and in California, it can be planted anytime from October to April. In other parts of the country where the winters are colder it is planted as early in the spring as the weather will permit. It produces enormous crops so must have good land or plenty of fertilizer. In irrigated districts when the plants are set out they should be watered well, so that the soil is well settled around the plant, and they should be watered often until the plants are growing nicely.

Throughout the first summer they should be watered often enough to keep the ground moist and the plants growing vigorously. A very good method of irrigating is to crowd a little dirt to the rows and flood the whole middle between the rows. If you will scatter ten pounds of manure per plant between the rows and cultivate it in, two or three times a year, the results will surprise you. In addition to the manure, the best commercial growers use a light application of sulphate of ammonia, or other nitro-geneous fertilizer, immediately after each cutting, at the rate of one pound to each eight or ten plants. This costs comparatively little and it surely makes the rhubarb grow fast, and the faster it grows the finer the quality, and the more cuttings you can get during the season.

From plants set out in the spring very little if any rhubarb should be picked before September. When picking it is best to pick all the stems that are good at one time and then not pick any more from those plants until they have grown large again. If plants are picked right down close as fast as they grow, and never allowed to grow up big, it will eventually kill the roots. Rhubarb is harvested by simply pulling the

stems from the plant and cutting the leaves off. For market the leaf is cut just above where it joins the stem, so as to leave just a little green leaf with each stem. This makes the pack look nice and the stems do not wilt as fast as if the cut were made on the stem; and it also adds a little weight.

For shipment it is packed in special rhubarb boxes, holding either 20 or 40 pounds. For local trade it is usually packed in apple boxes rounded up to hold about 40 pounds and tied over the top and around the box with binder twine. It can be carried to the stores in bulk and sold out by the pound.

In many sections of California Cherry rhubarb can be picked all fall, winter, and spring; there being very little market for it during the hot part of the summer.

Should aphids (small plant lice) attack the rhubarb it should be dusted with Nico-dust. Ordinarily lady bugs keep the aphids in check.

Always give rhubarb an abundance of water. The great leaves spread out to the sun will transpire more water, on a hot or windy day, then the roots can gather from soil that might be damp enough for some crops.



Third cutting of Cherry rhubarb just thirteen months from planting.

Cherry Rhubarb is Good as Well as Good for You

TRY THIS RECIPE FOR RHUBARB SAUCE

Wash and cut up one pound of Cherry Rhubarb, but do not peel; add four cups of water and two cups of sugar. Cook in an open kettle from eight to ten minutes after it starts to boil, the time depending on how young the rhubarb is. (If you put lid on kettle the rhubarb pieces will mash up.) Let stand a few hours for the rhubarb to absorb sugar from the juice before serving.

**IF YOU ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH CHERRY RHUBARB WRITE US
AND WE WILL MAIL YOU A SAMPLE.**

Asparagus

It's Wonderful When You Pick It in Your Own Garden

Mary Washington Asparagus

Our Washington asparagus plants are the finest this year that we have ever had to offer. The plants were grown quite thinly and are very large and very uniform. The best posted growers in California are all adapting the Mary Washington asparagus because it is more prolific, more rust resistant, earlier and of finer quality than the common varieties.

For as little as \$1.25 you can get enough plants of this fine asparagus to set out a fifty-foot row which will furnish a small family with the finest fresh asparagus for several months each spring.

Prices—Extra large one year old plants prepaid to you: 10, 40c; 25, 75c; 50, \$1.25; 100, \$2.00; 500, \$6.00; 1000, \$10.00.

We have a limited number of very large two year old plants, suitable for the small garden where quick results is important, at 75 cents per dozen; 25, \$1.25; 50, \$2.00.

It is a very good plan to dust the asparagus bed with sulphur two or three times during the summer as a safeguard against rust. This is best done of a morning while the plants are wet with dew. Usually once a month or six weeks is often enough.

Brief Instructions for Growing Asparagus

Plow or spade a furrow from 6" to 10" deep and spread the asparagus roots out in the bottom from 12" to 16" apart, making the rows six feet apart. When

the plants have been set in this deep furrow cover only about two inches deep and then as they grow work more dirt to them until the furrow is finally filled up. This is to get the crowns down deep so that they will not be injured by cutting. No asparagus should be cut the first season. In the fall when the tops turn yellow cut them off to the ground and manure heavily. The next spring the bed may be cut for a while, but must be allowed to fern (grow tall tops) each summer and fall in order that the plants may recuperate and be ready for cutting the following spring.

Your asparagus row or bed or field should be dusted several times during the first growing season to prevent rust. It is best to do this dusting of a morning while there is dew on the asparagus. During each late summer and fall after the cutting season is over and while the tops are growing up big, they should be dusted with sulphur. It is much better if you will do this dusting as a preventive before the rust attacks the asparagus than to wait until the rust has already gotten a hold to start dusting.

In some home gardens, where the space is very limited, asparagus is sometimes planted in beds rather than in rows as described above. When asparagus is crowded into a small bed it must be more heavily fertilized. The usual practice is to dig out a hole 18" or 20" deep and as large as you wish the bed to be, and put a foot or more of manure in the bottom. Then cover with 6" of top dirt. Set the plants 12" apart each way on this bed, and cover about 2" deep. As this bed settles add more dirt so that finally the crowns will be several inches deep. In irrigated sections we think planting in rows will prove better than planting in beds.

Artichokes

Artichokes are very easy to grow. They should be planted six feet apart, and as early in the spring as the weather in your section permits. In California they should be pushed along in the spring and early summer with water and some fertilizer. In August and September they should not be irrigated, and should be allowed to get very dry and have a short dormant period, after which the tops are cut clear back to the ground and the plants watered and fertilized. This starts up new, vigorous growth which will produce good crop of buds during late winter and early spring. As soon as the buds are large enough for table use, they should be picked. None should be allowed to blossom out as long as you want to keep on picking. This same treatment is given year after year.

In the colder parts of the country the dormant season comes in the winter and

they are pushed for production in the early summer. The fertilizing is done either the last thing in the fall or first thing in the spring.

FRENCH GREEN GLOBE—This is the finest artichoke grown in California, both for shipping and for home use. The buds are large and fine flavored and this variety produces abundantly over a long season. The plants we are offering you are large, have started roots, and will give you artichokes much quicker than small offshoots without roots. All of our plants will be true French Green Globe for we use no seedling plants.

PRICES PREPAID—each 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00. Write for quantity price.

SEE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS, PAGES 23 TO 27

Fruit Trees and Grape Vines

We are berry specialists, and are glad to ship berry plants anywhere. We do not ship trees and grapevines, as we feel that you can buy these more satisfactorily from your local nurseryman. The expense of packing trees and grapevines for shipment is so great that very likely your local nurseryman can sell

them to you just as cheaply, and possibly cheaper, than we can pack them and ship them to you. If you live within reach of our nursery, we will be glad to supply you with fruit trees, walnuts, grapevines or other plants. Both the quality of our stock and our prices will appeal to you.

Berry Baskets

We buy our berry baskets by the carload, ordering them in the fall so that the mills can make them up during the dull winter season, and in this way we are able to make you very attractive prices.

In ordering baskets be sure to mention whether you want eight-ounce or twelve ounce baskets and whether you wish them shipped by freight or express. Strawberries are all put up in twelve-ounce baskets, and nearly all the bush berries are put in the eight-ounce size. There are still a few growers who put blackberries in the larger baskets during the part of the season when the prices are cheapest. We are using eight-ounce baskets for all varieties of bush berries and find that the berries carry better, keep better and sell for a little more money when packed this way.

Prices—The prices quoted for baskets are f.o.b. here. State whether you wish them shipped by express or freight. Very best grade wood baskets with tin top:

These are prices for our 1935 season. Our catalog went to press this year before the basket factories have established prices for 1936. We will be very glad to quote you prices on request. Little, if any, change in price is anticipated at this time.

12 oz. size, per 100.....	\$.60
12 oz. size, per 1000.....	4.00
8 oz. size, per 100.....	.50
8 oz. size, per 1000.....	3.75

8-oz. baskets weigh 35 pounds per 1000.
12-oz. baskets weigh 50 pounds per 1000.

MARKETS—VARIETIES and their relationship

Every week we receive several letters asking: "What is the best berry for me to plant? Should I plant just one kind, or several?"

Now, these questions cannot be intelligently answered without a great deal of information as to your location; plans for marketing and the amount of time you have to devote to your berries. For instance, if you have a business or occupation that takes most of your time, and you have a piece of land that you wish to turn into a profit with a minimum amount of labor, you should plant only one variety.

In this event you should choose a large berry, one that is easy to grow and pleasant to pick—and one that will sell readily if you desire to do so. Boysenberry is our suggestion for this situation. But, if you are starting a berry business to occupy most of your time, and especially if you wish to sell at retail and to build up a retail outlet for what you grow, you should plant as many kinds as you can; always keeping in mind that the principle planting should be of the varieties most in demand, most profitable and in money as well as in building up your retail sales. This gives you a LEADER and makes your retail market different from the average farmer who just offers what he may happen to have. And by having an assortment of varieties, you will have something to sell every customer who stops.

Also, by having different varieties you prolong your harvest and marketing season, which is an advantage, as it gives you a longer time in which to dispose of your crop and reduces the payroll personnel.

Here is still another angle to look at when deciding on varieties. If you raise berries for a cannery, or to ship to some wholesale market, it is usually best to

stick to one variety. Or at least, to a very few fine varieties particularly adapted to your soil and climatic conditions, and in which you can become very proficient. It is unprofitable to scatter energy over too many kinds.

Our suggestion in deciding whether to plant one or a number of varieties, first consider that which best fits your marketing set-up. Other plans should be scrutinized closely in making a choice—how much time will you devote to berries? A little time and thought devoted to selling your crop is as important as time spent in actually growing it.

If you are in a good location for retailing your berries, of course, they bring more money sold at retail than if sold at wholesale. It usually costs more and takes more time to maintain a retail sales place or to deliver directly to the consumer, than to sell wholesale.

It is up to you to weigh these advantages and disadvantages in deciding which you wish to do.

Many of us sell both wholesale and retail.

We receive many letters asking for information that is given more completely on pages 23 to 27 than it is possible to do in a letter. We are always glad to hear from you and to answer questions, if we can, but you will save time and effort if you will see first if the answers are here.

If you have berries we believe you will find enough information in this little catalog to make it worth keeping.



This orange orchard was inter-planted, part to berries and part to Cherry rhubarb when it was set out in 1930. (Picture at bottom shows it now.)

Interplanting

How to Get an Income From New Orchards

Interplanting—There were two rows of Cherry rhubarb planted between the rows on part of this orange orchard and two rows of berries between the rows on the balance. Both, the trees and the intercrop, were planted in the spring of 1930. The picture above was taken that summer.

The picture taken below shows the same place in 1935.

The berries and rhubarb have more than paid the costs of bringing this orchard into bearing. Now, that these trees have grown so large and are beginning to bear, the berries and rhubarb will be taken out after the 1936 crop.

This practice makes it unnecessary to invest much capital in bringing a young orchard into bearing because there is an income every year after the first.

Many of the best walnut orchards in California were carried through their unproductive years with interplanting of berries or rhubarb.

Just this summer, we saw walnut orchards in Oregon and talked with the

owners, who are successfully using this plan.

Interplanting is adaptable to use with oranges, walnuts, pecans, filberts, apples and other varieties of fruits which do not come into profitable bearing for five or more years.

The main thing in selecting an intercrop is to get one that will be profitable. It is important to select a crop that will give sufficient returns to justify regular, annual applications of fertilizer; so that, when the crop is finally taken out, the land between the tree rows will be richer than if no crop had been grown.

This calls to mind a matured orchard near Santa Ana, California, half of which had been interplanted to berries when it was young, and the remainder clean cultivated. Five years after the berries had been taken out, you could still see in passing on the road, where the rows of berries had been planted because the trees were larger. Of course, the berries did not do this but the additional fertilizer used on that part gave the trees a big start.



The same orchard in 1935 showing the wonderful growth the trees have made in five years. The berries and rhubarb have more than made the cost of bringing this orchard into bearing. Robert McCarty place at Buena Park, Calif.

Brief Cultural Directions

(Taken from Experience)

Irrigation—No set rules can be laid down which will hold good in all cases because of the difference in climate and soil in the various sections. We irrigate about once each week during the picking season and about once in three or four weeks during the balance of the year, except in the rainy season. Some soils will require water more often than this, especially for strawberries, while others may need it less often. Give them a thorough irrigation when you do irrigate. The one main consideration is to keep your plants growing thrifty through the entire summer. We have to get a large vine growth in order to be able to get a heavy crop, so if it takes more water to get a vigorous vine growth, use it. Water well at the end of the picking season and again immediately after pruning, which should be done just as soon as the crop is picked. This gives the vines a good thrifty start at a time in the summer when they will grow very fast. Insufficient amount of water given plants is the cause of more short crops of berries than any other cause. Remember that the roots of your berries are longer than the canes above the ground and if you irrigate in a little basin around the plant and leave the surrounding ground dry, the roots will be restricted to the little area of wet dirt in the basin. When irrigating be sure the ground will be thoroughly soaked several

feet each side of your plants. Then watch them grow!

PRUNING—Macatawa, Crandall, Advance and other bush type blackberries require no pruning the first summer. They grow pretty much on the ground the first season, but stand in bushes after the first year. The following spring after the plants are set, new, stiff, upright canes come up through the plants, and these should be headed back to the height it is desired to have the bushes, just before commencing to pick. This gets them out of the picker's way and makes the framework for next year's bush. Then when the crop is all picked all the old wood that has borne berries should be cut out at once.

Dewberries (and Advance blackberries if trellised) should be left on the ground the first season until July or August, when they are put up on low trellis. No pruning is required until the berries start ripening, when all the new wood is cut off to facilitate picking. As soon as the crop is off, the whole vine is cut off level with the ground with a hoe; no other pruning being needed.

Loganberries and Mammoth Blackberries require a high trellis (about 4 feet). They are grown on the ground the first season until they are long enough to go up on the trellis. No



The Advance Blackberry—the first to ripen in the spring.

pruning is usually necessary until the crop is picked, when all the old wood that has borne berries is cut from the trellis and off at the top of the ground. The new wood which has grown during the spring is trained parallel with the rows under the trellis and is put up on the wires when the old wood is cut off. In some sections the new canes of the Logan and the Mammoth are left on the ground until February and put on the trellis then to prevent sunburning or winter injury.

Youngberries — Youngberries can be pruned as described above for Loganberries or they can be pruned as dewberries. In Southern California, and elsewhere where the growing season is long, the best and most economical way of handling the Youngberry is as follows: The first summer leave all the vines on the ground and keep the long runners pushed back in line with the row. Leave these vines on the ground until in the spring just when the leaf buds are beginning to start opening, and then put them up on the trellis, which should have been prepared any time during the past winter. If they have been well cared for the previous summer the growth will be very heavy at this time and the long canes should be headed back several feet and the surplus smaller canes can be cut out altogether. All that should be kept is enough wood to cover the trellis nicely.

Then, when the berries start ripening, if the new growth is in the way, go through and clip out any that is in the way. Immediately after the crop is picked take a brush scythe or sharp hoe and chop the whole vine off just above the ground. Cultivate and water well and if the soil needs it, fertilize, and you will grow a fine vine for the following year, which is handled exactly as during the first season. The important items to remember in handling Youngberries by this plan are to cut the vines down **immediately** after finishing picking and to use plenty of water throughout the balance of the summer to grow heavy vines for the following season. Youngberries handled in this way are easier and cheaper to grow than almost any other berry and will yield wonderful crops.

Raspberries. Red raspberries should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground when set out. Then in the spring when the new canes reach a height of about twelve inches, pinch or cut them back to about eight inches. This will make them branch and send up more and better canes. On some varieties (California Surprise for one), this is very important; and they should be cut early, while still short, not over fifteen inches. As these canes grow out they should be held upright by a wire on each side of the row fastened to short cross arms on stakes.

Then about February the canes should be headed back; on an average about one-third being cut off; some prune off much more. After the crop is picked, cut out all the wood that has produced berries clear to the ground.

In the spring, before starting to pick, the new canes can be cut back to within one foot from the ground. This will

get them out of the way of the picking and make them branch for the following crop. Keep the sprouts that come up in and between the rows hoed out while small.



Second crop Surprise Raspberries.
Photographed in October.
(Description page 8.)

Black Raspberries need no pruning the first summer, but should be held up with a low wire trellis. Ordinarily two wires one foot apart and two feet high is about right. The canes may grow 8 or 10 feet long the first summer and should be headed back, while dormant, on an average about one-third their length. When the crop is picked the old wood is all cut out to the ground and the new handled as before, or if you prefer bushes, the new canes can be headed back a little when they reach three feet high. This will make the canes stand up in bushes the second season. These canes will send out lateral branches which should be headed back the following winter to about twelve inches from the upright canes.

With Himalaya Blackberries only four canes should be allowed to grow from the start. They should be trained on

high trellis, of two wires, with one cane each way on each wire. The canes are headed back when they reach the next bush (about ten feet). No laterals should be allowed to grow between the ground and where the cane reaches the wire. These main canes are left year after year, like eastern grapevines, and all laterals are cut back in the winter to two or three buds.

Corey Thornless: Prune exactly as described for Youngberries.

There are as many different methods of pruning as there are different growers. The plans suggested here of handling the different varieties are only suggestive, but have proved satisfactory under most conditions. Each grower works out details that suits his own taste and convenience.

Strawberries. It may seem unusual to speak of pruning strawberries, but whether we call it pruning or not, they should be thoroughly cleaned up in the winter. All of the dead and moldy leaves should be pulled off of the plants and raked up and be either composted, buried or burned. This helps prevent spoiled berries in wet weather later in the season and it is also a help in preventing attacks of aphids and red spider later.

Time to Plant.—Strawberries may be planted any time from October until April. All varieties of bush berries should be planted after the first of January and before the last of April. Occasionally we have seen fair results obtained, if the conditions were all favorable, when planted even later, but we do not recommend it. During the usual season and under average conditions, February is the one best month for planting all kinds of berries in California. Plant as early in the spring as the weather in your locality will permit.

Fertilization.—On nearly all soils it pays to fertilize berries. For bush berries, if manure is scattered on the ground between the rows and irrigated and cultivated in, during the fall and winter, and the ground is not allowed to dry out, it is hardly possible to use too much. From five tons of poultry manure

to twenty tons of barnyard manure per acre will usually give excellent results and will pay. In small plantings, from five to ten pounds per plant of poultry manure and twice that amount of other manure, scattered between the rows and hoed and watered in, usually increases the size and quality of the crop wonderfully. If manure is not available, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per plant scattered between the rows and soaked in at about blossoming time will help. Or if fish meal, blood meal or tankage is available from one to two pounds per plant worked in the ground in February will certainly help make them do their stuff. The time of applying these different fertilizers is important because some materials become available much quicker than others.

On commercial plantings, when manure is not available, from one-half to one ton of fish meal, blood meal, tankage, or a good mixed fertilizer, the exact amount depending on the soil, will usually prove a very good investment. These materials are usually applied about the time growth starts in the spring. Some growers are coming to the conclusion that fall is a better time to apply most kinds of fertilizer, rather than the spring. This, of course, does not include the very soluble material, like nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of lime. For strawberries from three-fourths to one ton per acre of fish meal scattered down the irrigation furrows and cultivated in in February and an equal application again when the first crop begins to thin out, usually around the first of May, gives wonderful results on many soils. On small plantings this would be at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per hundred feet of row.

If manure is to be used in the strawberry bed or field; and there is nothing better; it should be scattered in the furrows between the rows early in the winter so the rains can carry it down, and so that it will be cultivated in and all out of the way, by the time irrigation starts in the spring, and this is very early for the early varieties of strawberries.



This well kept field of strawberries was on poor sandy land but was highly fertilized. It made the grower enough in two years to return to Japan and retire for life.

Trellising—It pays to use posts made from the kinds of wood which is known to last well in the ground. In California, Redwood is the best material for posts. Do not use pine, for many of the posts will rot off in one year and will cause you no end of trouble later. All lumber dealers either have in stock, or can order 6 ft. 2"x2" split redwood grape stakes, which make the best and most economical posts for berry trellises. Split stakes or posts are better than sawed posts because they do not have knots. They are already sharpened and can be driven in soft ground.

Use heavy end posts and stretch the wires the length of the rows. The end posts should be anchored or well braced, for all of the pull comes on them and the wires should be tight. It is better to tie your wire around the end posts than to staple it. On the inside posts it is better to set them corner-wise with the row, and saw notches about an inch deep, slanting down, for the wires to rest in. The lower wire should be on one side of the post and the upper wire on the other. This makes a cheap durable trellis, which is easy to take down. If you wish (as often happens) your trellis to be higher after the first year, all you have to do is to saw notches higher on the posts and raise the wires up, and there will be no staples to pull.

We space the redwood posts about 30 feet apart. After the wire is stretched and fastened up to the posts where we want it, we put a spreader between each post. This consists of two lathes, one on each side of the wires, with a small nail driven through them and clinched just below each wire. This prevents the wires from sagging or being drawn together when the canes are wound up on them. We use No. 13 galvanized wire on top, and No. 14, below.

For raspberries No. 16 galvanized wire is large enough.

No. 13 wire goes about 45 feet to the pound; No. 14 about 52 feet, and No. 16 about 70 feet per pound.

For blackberries, Loganberries, Youngberries and Boysenberries, we make our trellis one wire above the other with top wire from 3½ to 4½ feet high, according to how long and how heavy the vines are and the lower wire about 2 feet from the ground.

For raspberries, we use crossarms with two light wires about one foot apart. The crossarms are nailed to the posts at whatever height seems to support the

canes best according to how high they are. The raspberry canes simply are prevented from falling down when they get heavy.

SPRAYING — (For the Commercial Grower)—In the past berries have required very little spraying in California. During the past few years a microscopic mite known as the blister mite is becoming bad in many sections of this state. This mite enters the blossoms of all the later sorts of blackberries and cause sections of the berry to remain red after the balance of the berry is ripe. In all sections where this condition has appeared all varieties of blackberries, except the Advance and possibly the dewberries, should be sprayed. The Advance and the dewberries blossom very early and, so far as we know, have never been attacked by the blister mite. For this trouble spray in the spring, **just when the leaf buds are starting to open** with lime-sulphur, one to ten. That is, one gallon of commercial liquid lime-sulphur to ten gallons of water, or if you use the dry lime sulphur, use fourteen pounds to one hundred gallons of water. Now the above is dormant strength and will burn if used after the plants are leafed out, but should be used just when the **leaf** buds are starting to open and none of the leaves are more than one-half inch long. A thorough job of spraying at this time will get almost perfect control. In bad cases, or, to get absolute control, a second spraying should be given when the berries are about half through blossoming. This second spraying consists of five pounds of soluble, or wettable sulphur to one hundred gallons of water. For Himalaya blackberries which blossom over a very long period, two or three sprayings during the blossoming time are advisable.

Even if your bush or vine berries have never been attacked by the red-berry mite, so that you do not feel it necessary to spray with lime-sulphur at the end of the dormant season for this trouble, still we believe a spraying with the lime-sulphur at this time will be very cheap insurance. Even if you were going to have no redberry trouble, which you cannot tell at spraying time, the good that the lime-sulphur spray would do in helping to control rose scale, thrips, and fungus diseases, would well warrant the small cost. This applies to all varieties of bush and vine berries, including



One of our Youngberry fields. This field has been a good producer.

Youngberries, Boysen berries, dewberries, raspberries, Loganberries, and all varieties of blackberries except Mountain and Advance blackberries, which are evergreen.

To control the white scale (rose scale), which gets on the canes near the ground and sometimes becomes quite bad, spray during the dormant season with one of the refined lubricating oil sprays as is used on citrus trees. Use at the rate of 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water and keep it well mixed. Even if the rose scale is hardly bad enough to justify an oil spray during the dormant season, still it may pay to spray, for while you are killing the scale you may clean up enough thrips to prevent trouble later in the season.

Should thrips or red spider show up any time during the season spray at once with oil using one gallon to one hundred gallons of water. Or if you prefer you can use Black Leaf 40 and Whale oil soap up until fruiting time. In this case use one pint Black Leaf 40 and 3 pounds of Whale oil soap to one hundred gallons of water.

If strawberry fields are attacked by aphids dust at once with nicotine dust. Should red spider appear, spray with any good light oil spray, using one to one and a half gallons to 100 gallons of water. This oil spray will also kill aphids if both aphids and red spider should come at the same time. The important part and the hard part with strawberries is to put the spray on with enough force to whip the leaves around so that the spray reaches the under side of all of the leaves.

Sprays for the Home Garden—For redberry which prevents blackberries from ripening uniformly. If only a small planting is to be sprayed get one quart

of liquid lime-sulphur from your feed store and mix it with two and one-half gallons of water or get half pound of dry powdered lime-sulphur and mix it with three gallons of water. This can be applied with any kind of a small sprayer. The important part is to completely wet the vines or bushes all over and to apply it at just the right time, which is just when the leaf buds (not blossom buds) are commencing to open. If you have been very seriously bothered the past season by your berries not ripening, give them a second spraying, consisting of one-quarter pound of wettable sulphur to five gallons of water when in full blossom.

For white scale (rose scale) near the base of the canes, use one-half pint of good oil spray, such as is used on citrus trees, to 3 gallons of water. Apply this in the winter while the vines are dormant.

If strawberries should be attacked by aphids (small green plant lice), dust well with Nico Dust. If strawberries are attacked by red spider (an exceedingly small red or yellow mite on the under side of leaves) spray thoroughly with one of the light oil sprays. The hard part and the important part is to get force enough to whip the leaves around so that the spray thoroughly covers the underside of all of the leaves. Sometimes one or two spoons full of sulphur scattered close around the plants on a hot day will create fumes enough to kill the spiders.

If any other conditions should arise which require spraying, we would suggest that you write for the bulletins listed below on this page and also take the matter up with your local horticultural commissioner. If at any time we can be of any help we will be glad to do so.

Help for Berry Growers

During the course of a season we receive a very great many letters asking information concerning berry growing, and while we are always glad to answer these questions as best we can, sometimes it would take many pages to answer completely. It is impossible, in as small a book as our little catalog, to give very complete directions for planting, irrigating, pruning, and caring for

all the different varieties of berries. The University of California at Berkeley, and also the Department of Agriculture at Washington, issue a number of circulars and bulletins on growing the different varieties of berries which will be mailed to you absolutely free if you will ask for them. These give a great deal of detailed information which is illustrated with pictures, making them very interesting reading for berry growers.

You can send to University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., for Circular No. 164 on Small Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 25 Bush Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 154 on Irrigation Practice in Growing Small Fruits in California.

Circular No. 265 on Plant Disease and Pest Control.

Bulletin No. 399 on the Blackberry Mite—the cause of redberry disease.

Circular No. 23 on Strawberry Culture in California.

By writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can get the following bulletins:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 643, Blackberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 728, Dewberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 887, Raspberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 998, Culture of the Loganberry.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1458, Strawberry Diseases.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1027, Strawberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1043, Strawberry Varieties.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1398, Currants and Gooseberries. This last one will explain why we do not grow currants and gooseberries commercially in Southern California.

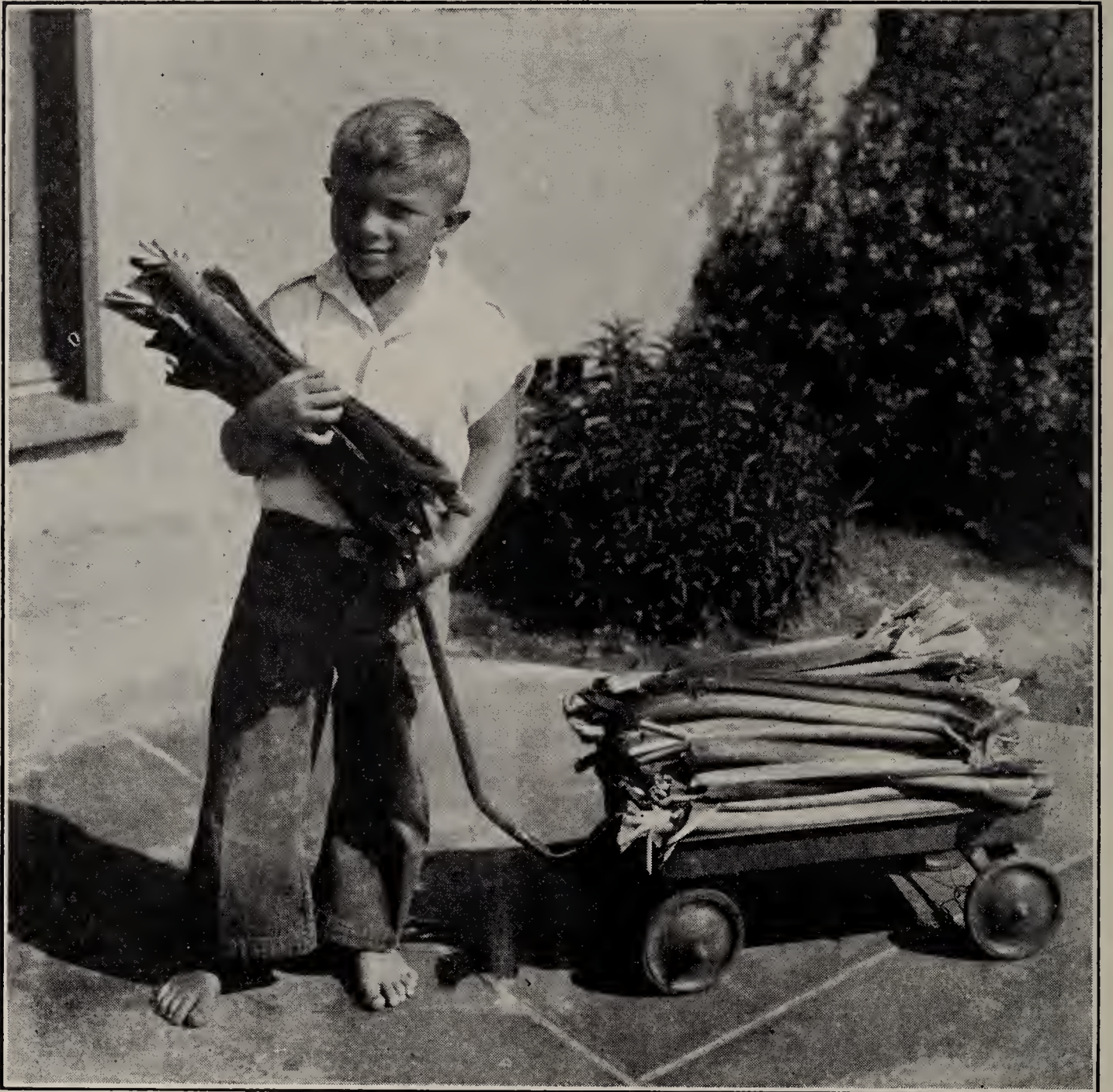
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1488, Diseases of Raspberries and Blackberries.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1399, Blackberry Growing.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1403, Dewberry Growing.

Circular No. 220, The Brainard Blackberry.

Berries and Rhubarb for Extra School Money



A YOUNG RHUBARB SALESMAN

A small planting of Cherry Rhubarb will give the boys something to sell through the school year.



A very small outlay for plants and a little corner of ground can produce many dollars' worth of berries and give your boy farming experience, business experience, and spending money as well.



DORSETT Strawberry

The above color reproduction shows the new Dorsett Strawberry in all its glory—its brilliant color, attractive shape. The black photo shows the plant in full bearing. Note the vigorous growth and fine berries.



Dorsett—Our Dorsett strawberries this past summer were wonderful. The fruit is a beautiful bright red color. The flavor is very, very good; sweet—but still with lots of good strawberry flavor. It is firm and this makes it a good market berry. The texture is good.

There is only one more point you could ask of a strawberry. How about the crop? Well, it produced a bigger crop for us than either Klondyke, Carolina, Blake-more or New Oregon.

The fruit was so very good and so fine looking that we sold all of our Dorsett readily at 20% higher prices than other kinds. A variety that produces a larger crop and one that will sell at higher prices is well worth your investigation. For home use, if you contemplate planting only one strawberry variety, then it should be Dorsett.

The Dorsett was originated recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It makes a large, healthy bush which produces plenty of runners. It ripens early and produces two big crops per season, in California. The first in March and April, and the second in June and July.

For many years growers have hoped to produce a berry that would be as early and as fine looking as the Klondyke, and one which would be sweeter. Now, the Dorsett seems to just fill that need. Our opinion is that the Dorsett is the best moneymaker for the commercial strawberry grower right now.

Prices Prepaid—25 for 75c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00, 300 for \$5.00, 500 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$14.00.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE

Phone Anaheim 28108



BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA



KNOTT'S WINTER CHERRY RHUBARB

A Winter Income for Berry Growers

The time is past when the farmer can make enough from one crop to last through the year. Instead, we need something to sell every month. Rhubarb for winter—berries for spring and summer. The above illustration shows the vigorous growth and brilliant color of our Rhubarb. This is an actual photo and the rule was placed in the plant and photographed. We know from actual experience in our roadside stand that the high coloring of our Rhubarb has made hundreds of sales.

PLANT KNOTT'S RHUBARB AND BERRY PLANTS

Description and prices on page 18.